

This was in collaboration with the ten school districts in the tri-county area: Carpentry for Youth which provided carpentry instruction for youth who have built such things as bookcases, park benches, porches, a playhouse for a health clinic, doghouses, entertainment centers, etc.; Carpentry for Women which was a free training program for unemployed/underemployed women 18 years old and above and other support services such as childcare and transportation were provided for each participant who showed a need.

The organization is published in the Insight Center for Community Economic Development's "Building Economic Stability for Mississippi Families" (June, 2010). The Job Resource and Career Fair is sponsored for unemployed, underemployed citizens, high school seniors, and those people interested in a career change. CHOICES was another program to help curb the dropout rate. It was offered to 7th and 8th graders in the schools in the tri-county area. With the Mini-Grant Program Tri-County awarded grants in the amount of up to \$2,000 to community-based organizations, schools, business, etc. for workforce preparation and workforce development.

These funds have funded programs such as: computer training, teen parent job training, Hospice Care homemakers training, sweet potato growers training, youth employment training, personal development and job etiquette training, cultural enrichment, education rallies, vegetable processing training, hot tamale processing training, hospitality training, executive housekeeping training, child care certification training, ex-offenders job training skills, job enhancement skills training, education site visits, welfare recipient summits, business development workshops career-pathing seminars and legislative forums; the High School Mentoring Program, is a mentoring program offered to at-risk academic and social 9th–12th graders at Coahoma Agricultural High School, one of our local high schools. The Groundhog Job Shadow Day has been held for the past eight years for 7th–12th graders in Coahoma County, and for the past four years in Bolivar and Quitman Counties. Students spend one day in the world of work. There has been two students who won the Mike Moore Scholarship in the amount of \$500 each. As a result of this activity, students have gotten after school jobs, a full-tuition scholarship and a book allotment totaling \$2,000 is awarded to a freshman student who has maintained a 2.8 average in high school and has an interest in vocational/technical education at Coahoma Community College. Emphasis is placed on interested non-traditional students: Industry Education Day is a program designed to improve the working relationship between business, industry and education for improved economic development; After School Tutorial Programs is a program designed for tutoring in mathematics and reading with cultural and survival components for two schools' 4th, 5th, and 6th graders who are at risk of academic failure; Workforce Public Policy Initiative assists to develop policy that promotes opportunities to construct, implement, and evaluate a framework that is comprehensive and participatory in nature; assists people in preparing for pursuit of living with wage jobs to improve livelihood security and quality of life and to create a model program that can be used as a demonstration to influence public policy.

This program resulted in the development of a professionalization curriculum that is sanc-

tioned by employers and potential employees; Pathways to Collaboration is a workgroup with four other organizations to examine the success of and create a means of communicating to the world the special value of our collaborative process of engaging people who are directly experiencing problems in the community by problem solving.

Chosen as one of the seven originals from 764 applicants Tri-County Workforce Alliance has completed a study and the results have been published in a book entitled: "Engaging the Community in Decision Making: Case Studies Tracking Participation, Voice and Influence" by Roz Diane Lasker and John A. Guidry, McFarland & Company, Inc. Publishers. High School Mentorship Program in Health Care Professions is a program for 9th, 10th, and 11th grade students in Bolivar, Coahoma, Quitman, Sunflower and Tallahatchie counties who have express an interest in the health profession. The program has an individual mentor component for on the job shadowing for 60 hours and a two week Summer Institute with advanced studies in science, math, english/reading and critical thinking/analysis.

This program is a step program that leads into dual enrollment in the community college's RN or CNA or phlebotomy programs in the 12th grade; An Academy of Science, Reading and Mathematics for Potential Health Care Professionals in a program opened to 6th, 7th, and 8th graders in Coahoma and Quitman counties who express an interest in health care professions. A four-week summer institute is held where students do intensive study of science, reading and mathematics and health disparities. The students dissect animal organs (heart and kidney) to learn the parts of the body that are affected by the diseases. They work with doctors to create a wellness program for family members with the disease.

The Alliance is deeply embedded in the communities that it serves. It is helping to create change by crossing all boundaries—geographical, political, ethnical, age, and socioeconomic. Its goal is to continue to develop a network of agencies and individuals to provide ongoing strategic planning, innovative programs and leveraging local, state, federal and foundation funds.

Tri-County Workforce Alliance is governed by a 25-member board made up of representatives from government, business and industry, educational institutions (high school, junior college and four year colleges), community-based organizations, youth, and grassroots individuals, representing the three counties. Elected officers included: Charles Barron, Chairman; George Walker (deceased), Co-Chairman, Elizabeth Johnson, Treasurer and Shirley Morgan, Secretary. Other Board members include: Charles Reid, Priscilla Sharpe, Glenn Adams, W.J. Jones, Earnestine Keys, Aurelia Jones-Taylor, Kenisha Shelton, Dorothy Prestwich, Suzanne Walton, Leonia Adams from Coahoma County; Lillie V. Davis, Mary Townner, Hubert Owten, Victor Richardson, Mamie White, Pearlie Owten, Irma Bell, Lister Bowdoin from Quitman County; and Eulah Peterson, Roger Carter and Jordan Goins from Bolivar County.

Currently, an executive director, Josephine P. Rhymes, since 1997 and an administrative assistant, Harold Jones, since 2009 are the only full-time staff and there are seven part-

time program staff members. Tri-County has also formed some very wholesome partnerships with other organizations that have similar missions and they provide them with the use of facilities, staff, technical assistance and funds.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing an amazing Community Organization for their dedication for change and equality.

LETTER REGARDING WARTIME TREATMENT OF ITALIAN AMERICANS

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 2014

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share a letter that I recently received from Chet Campanella of San Jose. Mr. Campanella is an Italian American who experienced firsthand the injustices committed against Italians living in America during World War II. He has been sharing his story, and his efforts to raise awareness resulted in a formal acknowledgment and apology from the State of California in 2010.

Many are familiar with the internment of 120,000 Japanese Americans during World War II, partly due to the enactment of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians Act in 1980, the Commission's report in 1983, and the subsequent Civil Liberties Act of 1988 that provided an official apology for the internment of Japanese Americans. What remains less well known is the mistreatment of thousands of Japanese and European Latin Americans, European Americans, and Jewish refugees that took place prior to and during WWII.

The 1980 Commission did address the mistreatment of Japanese, German, and Italian Latin Americans, but only in the appendix to its report. Just one chapter of thirteen addressed the mistreatment of German and Italian Americans in the U.S. Moreover, no recommendations were made with regard to these populations and no official apology was issued—unlike for Japanese internment.

This is an issue that I've been involved with for several years. In 2008, I worked with a number of my colleagues to amend a Japanese-American internment resolution to include injustices committed against European Americans during World War II. As amended and passed by the House, H. Res. 1357 specifically expressed Congress' resolve to "review the wartime treatment of . . . Italian Americans, to determine whether they should also receive an apology and reparations similar to that provided in the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 for Japanese Americans interned during World War II." The following year, as Chair of the Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, Refugees, Border Security, and International Law, I led a hearing that featured testimony from experts detailing the severe injustices suffered by Italian Americans and other groups during this difficult time in our nation's history. Under my leadership, the subcommittee also considered H.R. 1425, the "Wartime Treatment Study Act," which called for a commission to study and issue a report on the treatment of European-Americans during World War II. Although the bill

made it through the subcommittee and was reported favorably by the full Judiciary Committee, the bill was not taken up on the House floor.

I urge my colleagues to take the time to read Mr. Campanella's letter.

FEBRUARY, 2014.

Hon. ZOE LOFGREN,
Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE LOFGREN: My name is Chet Campanella, and I am writing this letter to ask that you and all members of Congress vote in favor of giving us Italian survivors a formal public apology on behalf of our United States government for the mistreatments and injustices suffered by Italian "Enemy Aliens" here in the U.S. during World War II.

I am 83 years of age and one of the many thousands of Italian survivors. I was twelve years of age during the time of these mistreatments, having lived through it, and I remember them very well. I feel that I am well qualified to address the topic I am writing to you about.

Shortly after World War II began the treatment here in the United States and in California of 600,000 Italians who were classified as "Enemy Aliens" was truly horrible. When I refer to "Enemy Aliens" I mean those Italian immigrants to the U.S. who were not yet naturalized American Citizens, who truly loved America, and were here to forever stay. I will describe the mistreatments that our Italian "Enemy Aliens" were made to endure.

I was 12 years old at the time and I remember the curfew times were from 8 P.M. until 6 A.M. "Enemy Aliens" were not allowed to travel more than a five mile radius from their homes. They were given "Enemy Alien" identification tags that they had to carry on their person at all times. We Italian "Enemy Aliens" had our homes searched by the F.B.I. who were searching for all types of signaling devices such as short wave radios, radios, flashlights, cameras, and guns. Italian "Enemy Alien" fisherman who earned their living deep sea fishing off the coast of California had their fishing boats confiscated by our Navy.

There were 10,000 "Enemy Aliens" who lived in coastal communities off the coast of California who were forced to board up their homes and were forced to evacuate inland. These "Enemy Aliens" were made to fend for themselves without any government assistance whatsoever. There were also 2,000 elderly "Enemy Aliens" living in the city of Pittsburgh, Ca. who were forced to do the same.

There were hundreds to thousands of "Enemy Aliens" who were arrested by the F.B.I. and interned in internment camps throughout the United States during World War II. The largest of these internment camps was Fort Missoula, Montana. I had an uncle who was arrested by the F.B.I., right in front of me, and sent to an internment camp.

I have always thought that it was so sad that these Italian "Enemy Aliens" were made to endure such harsh mistreatments and injustices because there was not one instance of proof that they ever in any way hindered our American war effort. These "Enemy Aliens", my parents included, truly loved America and would do absolutely nothing to harm their new country.

I know that our United States government decided to make many of the documents that described the mistreatments endured by these "Enemy Alien" during the war classified information top secret. It was to be made as if nothing ever happened.

I am asking Congress for a formal public apology on behalf of our United States gov-

ernment for all of the horrible mistreatments and injustices forced on Italian "Enemy Aliens" during World War II. This formal apology is well deserved and long overdue.

In the year 2010 California Senator Joseph Simitian sponsored SCR 95, The Mistreatments Of Italian Immigrants During World War II. On June 23, 2010 I was asked to give a testimony on this subject to the California State Senate Rules Committee at the Capitol Building in Sacramento, California. I did it from the head and heart with no notes. Shortly after August 20, 2010 we Italian survivors on behalf of the state of California received a formal public apology.

I would like to thank you for taking the time to read my letter.

Sincerely,

CHET CAMPANELLA.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TAMMY DUCKWORTH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 2014

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, March 24, 2014, I was unavoidably detained and missed the following votes:

H.R. 3060—"To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 232 Southwest Johnson Avenue in Burleson, Texas, as the "Sergeant William Moody Post Office Building"." Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on this bill.

H.R. 1813—"To redesignate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 162 Northeast Avenue in Tallmadge, Ohio, as the "Lance Corporal Daniel Nathan Deyarmin Post Office Building". Had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on this bill.

IN RECOGNITION OF DR. RICHARD "DICK" IKEDA AND HIS CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUR COMMUNITY

HON. DORIS O. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 2014

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Dr. Richard "Dick" Ikeda, a dear friend and tireless community leader who recently passed away. Dr. Ikeda founded and served as the executive director of Health For All, Inc. and was an admired advocate for patient centered health care. As his family and friends gather to honor and remember his wonderful life, I ask all my colleagues to join me in saluting one of Sacramento's most well-respected figures.

Dr. Ikeda was a prominent leader in the health care community, and his death leaves a tremendous void in our community. Dr. Ikeda's work led to the foundation of Health For All, a community health center providing culturally sensitive health care services with a federally qualified health center designation. Under Dr. Ikeda's leadership, Health For All opened a number of community health center locations and has provided health and preventative services for thousands of low income residents in the Sacramento region. Additionally, in 1983, Health For All added an adult day health center that to this day provides

medical and social services for low-income seniors at risk of losing their independence at home.

Dr. Ikeda's passion and commitment resonated in his work and will not be forgotten by the Sacramento community. His positive impact is seen in the many individuals he mentored throughout the years. Dr. Ikeda served as a mentor to many in the Sacramento community, served on the boards of medical groups and was active in the Asian American community. He was a past president of local chapters of the American Heart Association and the Japanese American Citizens League. Dr. Ikeda was a wonderful public servant, but he was an even better father and grandfather. He leaves behind his son, Steven, daughter, Arielle and two grandchildren Anthony and Anna.

Mr. Speaker, as Dr. Ikeda's family and friends gather to celebrate his wonderful legacy and many contributions, I am honored to pay tribute to him. I and the countless others who were privileged enough to call him our friend will deeply miss him. I ask all my colleagues to pause and join me in paying respect to an extraordinary man, Richard Ikeda.

HONORING THE COMMUNITY STUDENTS LEARNING CENTER (CSLC)

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 26, 2014

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable organization, The Community Students Learning Center (CSLC).

The Community Students Learning Center (CSLC) is a 501(c)3 non-profit organization which has as its motto: "In relentless pursuit of perfection in education and knowledge." It was founded by a husband and wife team, Leslie and Beulah Greer, two longtime residents of Holmes County, Mississippi, who are dedicated to helping improve their community's education and economy. The organization was founded in 2003.

When they learned that their daughter, Takila, would not be allowed to graduate with her high school class in 2001, they became parent advocates. Their daughter was faced with this devastating issue, because she could not pass all parts of the required state tests.

Their daughter had been diagnosed with Specified Learning Disabilities (SLD) at an early age and they felt that students who suffered from SLD should be able to receive a certificate, participate in graduation exercises, be given a chance to later re-take failed parts of the required state tests to receive a diploma and be able to experience the feeling of marching with their graduating class.

A challenge was presented of their concerns to the Mississippi Department of Education (MDE). They agreed, but left the final decision up to the Holmes County School District. Unfortunately, for the Greer family's daughter and family, the Holmes County School Board failed to agree.

After much distress and frustration with the Holmes County School System and the Holmes County School Board, they allowed God to minister to their heart for healing. They